Summary.

SAVINGS BANK FOR THE ARMY.—The War office circular and warrant for the establishing and regulating regimental savings' bank has been issued, with the necessary forms for deposits. Sir Henry Pirrling's circular, dated October 31, 1843, states that these savings' banks are established with the important objects of encouraging habits of prudence and economy in the British soldier, and thereby of diminishing, as much as possible, all temptation to intemperance and its consequences, insubordination. The regimental savings' bank will afford every soldier the means of profitably depositing the small savings, whether at home or abroad, under Government security, and will at same time give to him every practicable facility of withdrawing his accumulation whenever he may require it for any useful purpose. The maximum of each soldier's deposit is limited to £30, in any one year, and to £200 in the whole. The rate of interest upon the deposits fixed at £3 15s. per cent. per annum, but no interest is to be allowed upon less than 6d. 8d. and 13s. 4d. nor upon any sums that have not remained in deposit for at least one month, to be reckoned from the last monthly muster day. Whenever the officer commanding the troops, or company, may have grounds for believing that the soldier intends to make an improper use of his money, he is permitted to withhold the privilege of withdrawing the deposit, until the commanding officer of the regiment shall determine whether it should be then issued or not.

SALE OF SHIPS OF WAR.—On Tuesday, ten ships of war, condemned by the Admiralty surveyor were put up for sale by Dutch auction, at the Admiralty office, Somerset House. There was very little competition. The conditions of sale under "Dutch Auction" are very simple. The lot is offered at an upset price; and if no offer, otherwise than are made of £10 at a time until accepted, or the commissioners declare that no further reduction will be allowed. In the latter case the lot is withdrawn. In this case, the buyer was required to make a declaration that "he hath not, at any time, entered into any private agreement or understanding with any person or persons whomsoever that the ship he purchased shall be disposed of or sold by any knock out, imitation of sale, mock auction or otherwise, and that no other person has any interest in the purchase than those whose names were given in as the purchasers at the time of his signing the agreement for the purchase." All articles marked with the broad arrow found in such ship to be returned to the nearest dockyard, for which allowances to be made at the rate of 8d. per lb. for copper articles, and 5½d per lb. for articles of marked mixed metal. The ship to be taken away with all faults within two months from the day of sale, on payment of purchase money. The lots were offered in the following order, the crier announcing the upset price of each ship respectively:—Charybdis, brigantine, 236 tons, lying at Sheerness, £1,000, abated to £450; not sold. Brisk, brigantine, 236 tons, lying at Sheerness, £1,000 abated to £500, at which it was claimed. Jaseur, 16 guns, 387 tons, lying at Portsmouth, £1,000, abated to £510; not sold. Forester, 16 guns, 236 tons, lying at Plymouth £1,000, abated to £500; not sold. Brazen, 16 guns, 231 tons, lying at Plymouth, £1,000, abated to £520 at which it was claimed. Lyra, 10 guns, 236 tons, lying at Plymouth, £1,000, abated to £500; not sold. Samarang, 42 guns, 944 tons, lying at Plymouth, £2,200 abated to £1,500; not sold.—Mosquito, 10 guns, 231 tons lying at Plymouth, £1,000, abated to 510 at which it was claimed. Laverock 10 guns, 237 tons, lying at Plymouth, £1,000, abated to £510, at which it was claimed. Bird, cutter, 158 tons, lying at Plymouth, £500, abated to £250; not sold. The sale having closed, Captain Gordon said, that as there were only four ships sold, the commissioners would be ready to receive any fair offer for the remaining vessels by private contract, but to prevent mistakes such tenders had better be made by letter. The purchasers, who are all natives of Plymouth, made the requisite deposites, and the sale terminated. The average price of the vessels sold did not exceed 34s. per ton.

ALLEGED EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY IN ACOUSTICS.—A correspondent says he has received a letter from Germany, containing an account of a marvellous invention in acoustics, to be called the *vox genie* plate, which as the name implies, possesses a power of taking the correct impress of sounds, whether words or otherwise, similar to that of the phorogenic invention for drawing. The inventor is stated to be a gentleman of independent property, named Kielmark, residing at Munich. The peculiarity of the invention consists in the preparation of the plate, which is of such a nature that when either suspended against a wall, held in the hand, or laid on a table, so as to be close to the voice of a person speaking, it displays the impress of certain characters, one of each being the necessary and invariable production of every word that can be uttered; the effect thus produced resulting solely from the concussion or cutting of the air by the voice while speaking. By this means the invention will present a sort of vocal stenography, which it is said may always be relied on for its correctness, the same word having been found invariably to produce the same mark, or character on the *vox genie* plate. Incredible as such an invention may almost appear, it is perhaps but an improvement in point of character and application, upon an instrument described by Mr. Willis, in his "Pencillings by the Way;" he having been seen by him in the hands of an Italian violinist, and by means of which the sounds of the violin caused the formation of characters in almost any shape which the musician thought proper to pourtray before him. Should this extraordinary invention ever be brought into common use, it may then be said that *litera dicta manet* as well as *litera scripta*, and thus members of Parliament may be able to report their own speeches, and indeed every man may become his own short-hand writer. Artists may probably be employed to draw up agreements instead of lawyers, and one man will be able to *see* what another says even if he cannot hear it.—*London Morning Post.*

THE LEVIATHAN.—The *Cheltenham Chronicle* of Wednesday says:—"We see by a Liverpool paper that Lieut. Morrison, formerly a resident in Cheltenham, has published a description of a huge steam-vessel, invented by himself, to be named the Leviathan. The Leviathan will be 32,000 tons burthen; to be propelled by three Archimedian screws, of 800 horse power each; length of deck, 600 feet; breadth 174 feet; number of private cabins, 1,000; extent of grand saloon, 15,000 square feet long, by 100 feet wide and 15 feet high; complement of crew and passengers, 5,650 persons.—Estimate cost of building, 150,000; fitting up, £50,000; total, £200,000. Estimated gross receipts for five summer voyages to America and back, £200,000; expenses per annum, £70,000; profits to proprietors, £130,000 yearly. The area of each of her decks will be 140,400 feet, being much beyond the extent of two acres! There will be a promenade around the upper deck of over one-third of a mile, calculated for horse and carriage exercise.—There will be flower and kitchen gardens, conservatories &c., extending over 750 square feet; the whole of the rest of the immense area of the decks being free for promenades, tents, seats, alcoves, &c., as there will be neither mast nor funnel on deck to interfere with the comforts of the passengers or check the speed of the vessel, the cost of a best cabin, including table, will be but £15 15s.—The vast extent of this floating mass will prevent all violent motion, and so *prevent sea-sickness.* The Leviathan, being propelled by a power of 2,500 horses, with side sails, which will extend 8,820 sqr. feet of canvass, will, on a steady average progress at the rate of 12 miles an hour; and so reach New York from Liverpool in *ten days!* To avoid *ennui*, and render the voyage agreeable, the vessel will be provided with a theatre to contain 1,000 persons, and a regular company will be attached to the ship. Also a scientific lecture room with apparatus and lectures for the benefit of the passengers. And there will be a series of shops, as drapers, booksellers, confectioners, &c., and a daily paper printed on board! The Leviathan will consist of three iron built vessels, 600 feet long each, and 58 feet wide which will give for each a tonnage of 10,725.—These three iron bottoms are to be *joined together*, and a platform combining the area of all their decks, will be the lower deck of the vessel. Our former townsman has out done himself in this scheme, but admitting his Leviathan to be constructed (and it is no slight admission), who is to put a hook into his nose, in other words what anchor or cable would hold so vast a monster! The invention is one of those pleasant dreams in which mind, possessing much enthusiasm, mingled with a dash of scientific knowledge, love to perplex themselves and astonish the multitude.

FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS.—A Paris paper says:—"The formidable fortress of Mont Valerian is considered as terminated. It contains two immense barracks of four stories above the *rez-de-chaussee*, the length of which occupies eleven arches, comprising a space of 125 metres. Those two barracks could by themselves serve as a fort, so solid is the masonry work. The walls are as thick as those of the bastions, and each story is vaulted. Placed on the highest point of the hill, these buildings command a considerable distance. There are near them two vast powder stores, sufficiently large to supply ammunition for an army. The fort is, after that of Vincennes, the most formidable by its position, commanding the course of the Seine.—Every thing has already been prepared to receive the garrison, which will amount to from 2500 to 3000 men. The five bastions of the fort are already to be armed. A circumstance which cannot fail to attract the attention of the curious, and which proves that the works have been erected rather for commanding enemies within than for serving against foreigners, is that the bastions looking on the capital are by far better fortified than those directed towards the plain. On the Paris side the walls are precipitous to a great height, and so disposed as to receive a great number of batteries one over the other. On the top of all is formed a circular platform prepared for receiving guns of the largest calibre. This part which commands the railroad, the course of the Seine, and the capital, contains 82 embrazures. All round is an open way.

APPLICATION OF GALVANIC ELECTRICITY TO THE BLASTING OF ROCKS.—The Messrs. Kemp, of south Bridge, Edinburgh, Scotland, have just perfected an ingenious galvanic apparatus for blasting rocks, with which they made successful experiments the fore part of last month. In one instance it was successfully applied to the simultaneous ignition of a number of shots for the purpose of disintegrating a large mass of stone in a quarry at Rosyth Castle, about two miles above the Queensferry. The shots were arranged in a line along a ledge of rock seventy feet long, nine feet broad, and between seven and eight feet thick. Being loaded with moderate charges of gunpowder, and connected by the conducting wire a large and powerful galvanic battery, and all other preliminary preparations being effected—immediately on completing the galvanic circle, eleven shots, which had been charged with about thirty-five pounds of gunpowder, were instantaneously fired, and so great was the concentrated power of the simultaneous explosion, that the whole mass in front of the lines was instantly separated from the contiguous rock; the separated portion, containing a mass of not less than 3780 cubic feet of stone, and weighing upwards of 360 tons.—The perfect success of the instantaneous ignition was the subject of wonder and admiration to a considerable number of the congregated natives who had assembled to witness the proceedings, which were also witnessed by Mr. Paterson, resident Engineer to the Leith Dock Commissioners, and Mr. Tingman, superintendent of carpenters, both of whom, as well as Mr. Morrison, the foreman of the quarry, expressed the most entire satisfaction with the complete success of the undertaking, which was managed with the most perfect ease and certainty, and without the slightest approach to accident of any kind. The ease, safety, and economy of this application of science to the every day business of life, are so great, that in a short time we should think it must entirely supersede the common method of quarrying.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.—Meetings are in contemplation in various parts of the country, in aid of the exertions at present being made to extend education on the principles of the Established Church in the manufacturing districts. On Tuesday last the clergy and a large number of influential laymen assembled at the National schools, Wolverhampton, when resolutions were passed deploring the want of religious and moral education which exists in the mining and manufacturing districts, and inviting the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood to co-operate with the National society in promoting its laudable designs. The Rev. Archdeacon Hodson, the Rev. Dr. Penfold, rector of Trinity church, St. Marylebone, and several clergymen addressed the meeting. A subscription was opened, and nearly £400 was collected on the spot.

The Murder of Lord Norbury—Arrest of one of the Supposed Murderers.—A man named John Gill, who is about 28 years of age, was arrested yesterday by Inspector Gernon, of the D division of the police. The prisoner, it appears is a labourer, and was working at the ground opposite the royal barrack. Two of the Queen's County constabulary came to Dublin with a warrant for the arrest of the prisoner; this warrant was backed in Dublin, and Mr. Gernon in company of the constabulary, went to the place where the prisoner was working. They were at first refused admittance, as strangers were not permitted to enter the place. On producing the warrant they were allowed in, and after some time they found Gill working. He at once recognised one of the men who came after him, and said, "I know you, and know what you want with me." The policeman replied "do you?" and the prisoner replied, "yes, but you are mistaken." He was then informed that he was arrested on a charge of being concerned in the murder of Lord Norbury. He made no answer to that, but asked if there was any person in gaol on the charge? He was then given into the custody of the county policeman, who conveyed him to Tullamore prison, in order to await his trial at the ensuing assizes for the crime of which he stands charged.

CANADA.

From the Quebec Gazette, December 6.

THE EXPLANATION.

By this morning's mail we have received a copy of the Message from his Excellency the Governor-General to the Legislative Assembly, in reply to their application for documents relating to the late resignations. The Kingston papers of the 30th November contain Mr. BALDWIN's explanation of the matter, on the 29th ult., which together with some observations from others of the late ministry, we copy from the *News*, accompanying them with the official documents above mentioned, in order to make our readers as conversant as possible with the particulars of this unexpected occurrence:—

Mr. Baldwin said he would trespass for a few minutes upon the time of the house, for the purpose of making those explanations which the house and the country naturally expected respecting the changes in the administration of the government.—It would be well recollected that fourteen months ago, he and his colleagues had accepted office under the late Sir Charles Bagot; and it would be further in the recollection of the house, that they had accepted office on principles, which they had publicly and privately avowed and which had received the sanction of a large majority of the representatives of the people. They therefore stood pledged to sustain those principles and to remain in office no longer than they found them pervading the government of the Province. In order that the substance of the resolutions on the subject of Responsible Government, which had received the sanction of the house, and had been introduced by the then Secretary West as amendments to those which he (Mr. Baldwin) had introduced. In order that these resolutions might be fresh in the recollection of hon. members, he would now take the liberty of reading two, the most prominent. (Here the hon. gentleman quoted the resolutions.) These were the resolutions to which he referred, and which stood recorded on its journals as the almost unanimous opinion of the house—resolutions enunciating a principle which even those who were originally opposed to it, have uniformly admitted to have been fully conceded, and have uniformly acted towards us on that principle so expressed. He was therefore bold to say that it had received the undivided, unanimous assent of the whole country. If he could be mistaken in that view—he could not be mistaken upon one point—that he and his colleagues accepted office upon that principle. If there was a delusion in the minds of the people upon that point, it was not for them to act upon it, but to act upon and be responsible for their own impressions.

He had the misfortune recently to ascertain that the Head of the Government entertained views widely differing with them both as to the duties and the responsibilities of their office. Had the difference been merely a theoretical one, they might and probably, indeed undoubtedly would, have felt it their duty to avoid any occasion of disturbing the apparent harmony existing, and have left it to a future occasion to point out to the Head of the Government the true state of the case; but when they found that difference resulted not only in appointments to office contrary their advice,—he had never assented or held that the Governor-General had not the right to appoint whom he pleased against that advice, and he appealed to the past, for the correctness of what he now asserted—when they found as the result of that difference not only appointments to office against their advice, but appointments and proposals of appointments made without giving them even an opportunity of tendering their advice, they felt the difference in the views entertained by head of the government and the administration not merely theoretical. These were not, however, the only grounds, nor the only practical results. When they found that difference of opinion led to the reservation of a bill for the sanction of her Majesty—a most important bill, towards which from the time of its first introduction until it had passed both houses of the Legislature they knew not that such a course would be pursued—when they found such views were entertained by the Head of the Government, they felt it was not consistent with the principle which had been introduced into the administration of affairs, that such a state of things should exist. He would remark that he had never disputed the prerogative right of the Representatives of the Crown, to reserve bills for the signification of her Majesty's pleasure thereon, but they did claim that when a measure had been introduced with the sanction of Her Majesty's representatives, and passed through the Legislature, that it should not be reserved unless they were previously informed; and the house would see the absolute necessity for the protection of their (the ministry's) own honor.—Such should have been the case. What is the consequence? Had they remained in office, under such circumstances, what would have been the impression throughout the length and breadth of the Province? One of two inferences would undoubtedly be drawn, either that they were not sincere in introducing the measure to the Legislature, and had done so with the understanding that it should go home and share the fate of many of its predecessors in the dusty shelves of Downing street; or else they had brought it down and carried it through the house without the consent or in opposition to the wish of his Excellency. Could men of honour consent to remain in office under such impressions? He for one could not; he would not submit to such a degradation for one moment. An explanation of the matter did not lead to the declaration on the part of his Excellency that any change would take place—on the contrary they were plainly told that no such change could be expected. What was then their position? They must have remained in the eyes of the country and of that house, responsible for acts with respect to which there was not a possibility of tendering their advice; and not only that but for a course taken by the head of the government without their knowing anything about it. When they had called for an explanation, they were met by a frank avowal on the part of His Excellency, informing them that from that he had found an antagonism in their views from the first moment of his assumption of the government down to the present time, although it was not communicated until that day.

He held there should be cordiality in the Executive Government, and he could not consent to serve any man with whom he had not that cordiality, and with whom there existed an antagonism in feeling for several months. They did on that occasion as fully, as clearly, as perspicuously as they could declare that as to the freedom of action of the Governor-General, they conceded it in its broadest and most absolute sense, but they did claim at the same time the right of being heard; the opportunity of advising upon every act of the Provincial Government. And they claimed further—and he thought there was nothing unreasonable in the claim—that they should be the first to be informed of those acts for which they were responsible to the country, and for which the country would hold them responsible. They did claim that they should not be left to hear for the first time of appointments, by the general rumour, but that as the constitutional advisers of the Crown, these should first be made known to them. He would ask the house if they could expect any one in such a position to hear of appointments for the first time through out-door report? to hear for instance, through such a medium of the offer of an appointment to an individual of no less an office than the chair of the other chamber?—Was that what the House expected? was that the spirit of the resolutions which it had almost unanimously adopted and sanctioned? Are not the members of the administration to know when an individual is appointed to office, or offered an appointment? Is that what the house means by the responsibility of those who are placed in the position of the advisers of the Crown? Yet that is what they had to endure, and would have to endure.—Unfortunately, explanations led to the removal of the difficulties between His Excellency and the ministry; on the contrary his Excellency showed there was that want of cordiality with them without which it would be impossible successfully to carry on any government.

Mr. Viger rose amidst cries of "order, order," which rendered it impossible to hear him distinctly; we understand him to say, that he stood there to defend the rights of the crown, and he wished to ask the hon. gentleman who was speaking, whether he had the positive or special permission of his Excellency in giving such an explanation.

Mr. Baldwin, vehemently, "I have."

Mr. Viger we understood to refer to a similar instance where sir Robert Peel had resigned the seals of office, and to contend that precedent was against the course taken by the hon. member for Rimouski.

Mr. Baldwin said, how far he was labouring under a misapprehension, he was not aware, but he believed he had the permission of His Excellency to make the explanation he had offered to the house, and if he had not, he should have come down to the house and told them that he had been refused, and called upon them to construe everything in his favour and nothing against him. Under such circumstances he believed it would have been inconsistent with the high character of the illustrious individual at the head of the government to refuse his assent, and therefore did not think the hon. member for Richelieu was authorized to put a question such as that, he had put to him (Mr. Baldwin); he therefore felt at liberty to state all the circumstances and if he mis-stated anything, he would no doubt be corrected by the hon. member for Megantic.

He was, when interrupted, about proceeding to call the attention of the House to the fact that the difficulties to which he had adverted were not only felt by themselves, but abroad—not only as attending to a division upon the particular point in question, but to all their acts—he meant all including questions of political principles. They would be looked upon on the one hand as using coercion, and on the other, assuming the responsibility of acts without having opportunity of advising upon them. It was true that the head of the government disavowed any desire to interfere with the course of the administration, but he coupled with that the expressed desire that they should leave to the House the decision of principles, the members of the administration acting there as individual members.—To him this appeared a strange state of things. If he was mistaken in this view, let the hon. Secretary say so. He would repeat, had the differences between the administration and His Excellency been merely theoretical, they should have hesitated in taking the course which they adopted, but when they found them to be the real cause of their difficulties, and when a want of confidence was announced to them by the head of the government but a few days ago—when they found that that was the result of this difference, could they with honor continue to serve? Let the house say so—if not, let the country say—he threw himself upon that, ready to abide its decision.

Mr Daly said, as the hon. gentleman had appealed to him as to the correctness of what he had stated to the house, and as he (Mr. Daly) was desirous that the explanation should be full and correct, he should take the liberty of reading to the house two documents which he held in his hand.—

[Mr. Daly here read the documents he referred to, which are contained in His Excellency's Message, given below.]

The hon. member for Rimouski had stated that he had the permission of His Excellency the Governor-General to make the explanation which he had done. Although he (Mr. Daly) was not aware of any such permission, he was satisfied the hon. gentleman would not state to the house that which was not perfectly true. The whole case, he imagined, was now before the house, and with them he would leave it.

Mr. Hincks rose, and confessed himself labouring under no ordinary degree of embarrassment (hear, hear, hear.) in consequence of the extraordinary course pursued by the hon. Secretary on this occasion, but was prevented proceeding, as the speaker declared the hon. gentleman out of order, the subject not admitting of debate.

Message from His Excellency the Governor General to the Legislative Assembly of Canada, presented Friday 1st Dec. 1843.

C. T. METCALFE.

The Governor General transmits to the Legislative Assembly, in reply to the address of yesterday's date, copies of all communications that have passed between him and those Members of the late Executive Council who have tendered their resignation, on the subject of those resignations.

Government House,
Kingston, 30th Nov., 1843.

Mr. Lafontaine, in compliance with the request of the Governor General, and in behalf of himself and his late colleagues, who have felt it to be their duty to tender a resignation of office, states, for His Excellency's information, the substance of the explanation which they propose to offer in their places in Parliament.

They have severally taken Office upon the principle of responsibility to the Representatives of the People in Parliament, and with a full recognition on their parts of the following resolutions, introduced into the Legislative Assembly with the knowledge and sanction of Her Majesty's Representative in this Province, on the 3d Sept. 1841

"That the head of the Executive Government of this Province, being subject to the limits of his Government the Representative of the Sovereign, is responsible to the Imperial authority alone, but that, nevertheless, the management of our local affairs can only be conducted by him, by and with the assistance, counsel and information of subordinate officers in the Province," and, "that in order to preserve between the different branches of the Provincial Parliament that harmony, which is essential to the peace, welfare, and good government of the Province, the chief advisers of the Representative of the Sovereign, constituting a Provincial Administration under him, ought to be men possessed of the confidence of the Representatives of the People, thus affording a guarantee that the well understood wishes and interests of the People, which Our Gracious Sovereign has declared shall be the rule of the Provincial Government, will on all occasions be faithfully represented and advocated."

They have accordingly understood that His Excellency took a widely different view of the position, duties, and responsibilities of the Executive Council, from that under which they accepted office, and through which they have been enabled to conduct the Parliamentary business of the Government, sustained by a large majority of the Popular branch of the Legislature.

Had the difference of opinion between His Excellency and themselves, and, as they have reason to believe, between His Excellency and the Parliament and People of Canada generally, been merely theoretical, the Members of the late Executive Council might, and would, have felt it to be their duty to avoid any possibility of collision, which might have a tendency to disturb the tranquil and amicable relations which apparently subsisted between the Executive Government and the Provincial Parliament. But that difference of opinion has led not merely to appointments to offices against their advice, but to appointments, and proposals to make appointments, of which they were not informed in any manner, until all opportunity of offering advice respecting them had passed by, and to a determination on the part of His Excellency to reserve for the expression of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, a Bill, introduced into the Provincial Parliament with his Excellency's knowledge and concurrence, and a government measure, without an opportunity being given to the Members of the Executive Council to state the probability of such a reservation. They therefore felt themselves in the anomalous position of being, according to their own avowels and solemn public pledges, responsible for all the acts of the Executive Government to Parliament, and at the same time not only without the opportunity of offering advice respecting these Acts, but without the knowledge of their existence, and informed of them from private and unofficial sources.

When the Members of the late Executive Council offered their humble remonstrances to his Excellency on this condition of public affairs, his Excellency not only frankly explained the difference of opinion existing between him and the Council, but stated from the time of his arrival in the country he had observed an antagonism between him and them on the subject, and notwithstanding that the Members of Council repeatedly and distinctly explained to his Excellency, that they considered him free to act contrary to their advice, and only claimed an opportunity of giving such advice, and knowing, before others, his Excellency's intentions, his Excellency did not in any manner remove the impression left upon their minds by his avowel, that there was an antagonism between him and them, and a want of that cordiality and confidence, which would enable them, in their respective stations, to conduct the public business to the satisfaction of his Excellency or of the country.

The want of this cordiality and confidence had already become a matter of public rumour; and public opinion not only extended it to acts, upon which there were apparent grounds for difference of opinion, but to all measures of Government involving political principles. His Excellency, on the one hand, was supposed to be coerced by his Council into a course of policy which he did not approve of, and the Council were made liable to the accusation of assuming the tone and position of Responsible Advisers of the Government, without, in fact, asserting the right of being consulted thereupon.

While his Excellency disavowed any intention of altering the course of administration of public affairs which he found on his arrival in Canada, he did not disguise his opinion that these affairs would be more satisfactorily managed by and through the Governor himself, without any necessity of concord amongst the Members of the Executive Council, or obligation on their part to defend, or support in Parliament the acts of the Governor. To this opinion of his Excellency, as one of theory, the Members of the Executive Council might not have objected; but when, on Sunday last, they discovered that it was the real ground of all their differences with his Excellency, and of the want of confidence and cordiality between his Excellency and the Council since his arrival, they felt it impossible to continue to serve Her Majesty as Executive Councillor for the affairs of this Province, consistently with their duty to her Majesty, or to his Excellency, or with their public and often repeated pledges in the Provincial Parliament, if his Excellency should see fit to act upon his opinion of their functions and responsibilities.

DALY'S HOTEL,
27th November, 1843.

The Governor General observes with regret, in the explanation which the Gentlemen who have resigned their Seats in the Executive Council propose to offer in their places in Parliament, a total omission of the circumstances which he regards as forming the real grounds of their resignation; and as this omission may have proceeded from their not considering themselves at liberty to disclose those circumstances, it becomes necessary that he should state them.

On Friday, Mr. Lafontaine and Mr. Baldwin came to the Government House, and after some other matters of business, and some preliminary remarks as to the cause of their proceeding, demanded of the Governor General that he should agree to make no appointment, and no offer of an appointment, without previously taking the advice of the Council; that the lists of Candidates should in every instance, be laid before the Council; that they should recommend any others at discretion, and that the Governor General, in deciding after taking their advice, should not make any appointment prejudical to their influence. In other words, that the patronage of the Crown should be surrendered to the Council for the purchase of Parliamentary support; for, if the demand did not mean that, it meant nothing, as it cannot be imagined that the mere form of taking advice without regarding it was the process contemplated.

The Governor General replied that he would not make any such stipulation, and could not degrade the character of his office, nor violate his duty, by such a surrender of the Prerogative of the Crown.

He appealed to the number of appointments made by him on the recommendation of the Council, or the members of it in their departmental capacity, and to instances in which he had abstained from conferring appointments on their opponents, as furnishing proofs of the great consideration which he had evinced towards the Council in the distribution of the patronage of the Crown.

He at the same time objected, as he always had done, to the exclusive distribution of Patronage with party views, and maintained the principle that Office ought, in every instance, to be given to the man best qualified to render efficient service to the State; and where there was no such pre-eminence, he asserts his right to exercise his discretion.

He understood from Messrs. Lafontaine and Baldwin, that their continuance in office depended on his final decision with regard to their demand; and it was agreed that at the Council to be assembled the next day, that subject should be fully discussed.

He accordingly met the Council on Saturday, convinced that they would resign, as he could not recede from the resolution which he had formed, and the same subject became the principal topic of discussion.

Thrice or more distinct propositions were made to him, over and over again, sometimes in different terms, but always aiming at the same purpose, which, in his opinion if accomplished, would have been a virtual surrender into the hands of the Council of the Prerogative of the Crown; and on his uniformly replying to those propositions in the negative, his refusal was each time followed by "then we must resign," of words to that purport, from one or more of the Council.

After the discussion of this question at so much length, being, as he has hitherto conceived, the one on which the resignation of the Council rested, he is astonished at finding that it is now received to an alleged difference of opinion on the Theory of Responsible Government.

In the course of the conversations which, both on Friday and Saturday, followed the explicit demand made by the Council regarding the Patronage of the Crown, that demand being based on the construction put by some of the Gentlemen on the meaning of Responsible Government, different opinions were elicited on the abstract theory of that still undefined question, as applicable to a Colony,—a subject on which considerable difference of opinion is known every where to prevail; but the Governor General during those conversations protested against it being supposed that he is practically adverse to the working of the system of Responsible Government, which has been here established; which he has hitherto pursued without deviation, and to which it is firmly his intention to adhere.

No man is more satisfied, that all Government exists solely for the benefit of the people; and he appeals confidently to his uniform conduct here and elsewhere in support of this assertion.

If, indeed, by Responsible Government the Gentlemen of the late Council mean that the Council is to be Supreme, and the Authority of the Governor a Nullity, then he cannot agree with them, and must declare his dissent from that perversion of the acknowledged principle.

But if they mean that Responsible Government as established in this Colony, is to be worked out with an earnest desire to ensure success, he must then express his surprise at their arriving at conclusions, which he does not consider to be justified by any part of his conduct, and which he conceives his repeated declarations ought to have prevented.

Allusion is made in the proposed explanation of the Gentlemen of the Council, to the Governor General's having determined to reserve for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, one of the Bills passed by the two Legislative Houses. That is the Secret Societies Bill. If there is any part of the functions of the Governor in which he is more than any other bound to exercise an independent judgment, it must be in giving the Royal Assent to Acts of Parliament. With regard to this duty he has special instructions from Her Majesty to reserve every Act of an unusual or extraordinary character. Undoubtedly the Secret Societies Bill were that description, being unexampled in British Legislation. The Gentlemen of the late Council heard his sentiments on it expressed to them. He told them that it was an arbitrary and unwise measure, and not even calculated to effect the object it had in view. He had given his consent to its being introduced into Parliament, because he had promised, soon after his assumption of the Government, that he would sanction Legislation on the subject, as a substitute for Executive Measures, which he refused to adopt on account of their prescriptive character; although he deprecates the existence of Societies which tend to foment Religious and Civil discord. The Gentlemen of the late Council fail to remember with what pertinacity those measures were pressed on him, and can hardly be unaware of what would have followed at that time, if, in addition to rejecting the prescriptive measures urged, he had refused to permit any Legislation on the subject.

Permission to introduce a Bill cannot be properly assumed as fettering the judgement of the Governor with regard to the Royal Assent, for much may happen during the passage of the Bill through the Legislature to influence his decision. In this case the Bill was strongly opposed and reprobated in the Assembly, but when it went to the Legislative Council, many of the Members had seceded, and it did not come up from that House with the advantage of having been passed in a full meeting. Taking these circumstances into consideration, together with the precise Instructions of her Majesty, and the uncertainty of her Majesty's allowing such a Bill to go into operation, the Governor General considered to be his duty to reserve it for her Majesty's consideration; as it was much better that it should not go into operation until confirmed by her Majesty's Government, than that it should be discontinued after its operation had commenced.

In conclusion, the Governor General protests against the explanation which those Gentlemen propose to offer to Parliament, as omitting entirely the actual and prominent circumstances which led to their resignation, and as conveying to Parliament a misapprehension of his sentiments and intentions, which has no foundation in any part of his conduct, unless his refusal to make a virtual surrender of the Prerogative of the Crown to the Council for party purposes, and his anxiety to do justice to those who were injured by the arrangements attending the Union, can be regarded as warranting a representation, which is calculated to injure him, without just cause, in the opinion of the Parliament and the People, on whose confidence he places his sole reliance for the successful administration of the Government.

Government House,
28th November, 1843.

MEN'S STRONG BOOTS,

At FOSTER's Shoe Store, Corner of King and Germain streets.—Just received,

500 PAIRS of Men's, Youth, and Boys' Strong BOOTS and BOOTTEES —For sale Cheap.

Dec. 1. S. & FOSTER.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, DECEMBER 15, 1843

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND HIS COUNCIL.—In our last publication we mentioned that Sir Charles Metcalfe had taken a stand in politics to be misunderstood. We have since then received our files from Canada containing a detail of the differences existing between him and his Council; the explanation is lengthy, and will be found in our columns. On reading the document, it will be made apparent that Sir Charles was not wholly a stranger to the character and standing of the men composing the Council; he therefore saw the necessity of proceeding with caution. From the time of his assuming the government, up to the time of the *eclaircissement*, he has studiously avoided compromising himself by observing a perfectly neutral line of conduct. This rather disconcerted the arrangement of those *worthies*, who looked anxiously for a demonstration from Sir Charles, in order that they might govern themselves accordingly.—The fires of rebellion however, long smouldering under a dormant exterior, burst none the less fervently for the concealment; but unable longer to keep within temporary limits, have now burst their bonds, and with no unmasked appearance come boldly forth, and "dash rebellion in the face of Royalty," by demanding an unqualified surrender of the prerogatives of the crown. And thus, thus, is the secret out, this is the situation of what our patriotic demagogues have been endeavouring to curse this and the sister Province with. Fortunately, however, for the friends of British connection, this daring attempt to wrench from the Crown of England those valuable appendages, has been met as boldly as the attempt was rashness, and should His Excellency be sustained in his position by the home government, (and of which we do not entertain a doubt,) the disfected portion of the people of Canada may look upon the decision of Sir Charles as sealing the doom of their darling project, (disfavorment,) and test satisfied "with what appetite they may," that Canada is in future to be essentially Brit. N.

At the Annual election of Office-Bearers of the St. Patrick's Society, held at the St. John Hotel on Monday evening last;—William Parks, Esquire, was duly elected President; Henry Porter, Esquire, Vice President; William Hutchinson, Esquire, was unanimously re-elected Treasurer, and Mr. William Mills was unanimously re-elected Secretary.

THE ASSIGNETTE.—We are sorry to find by the December number of this publication, that it has ceased to exist; the patronage extended to it having been found insufficient to warrant its continuance. This is much to be regretted, and we trust that our literary men will arouse themselves and place on a more sure footing so appropriate a vehicle for their mental conceptions.

NEW PAPER.—We omitted to mention in our last the publication of a prospectus for a new paper to be published in the city by Mr. A. Slader, and Mr. C. Smiler to be called the *Temperance Telegraph*. The price to subscribers in the city will be 12s. 6d. and to country subscribers 15s.

STARCH MANUFACTORY.—It is said that at one establishment in the State of Vermont, two hundred tons of Starch are annually manufactured from potatoes, and that a large profit is yielded to the proprietors. This article forms a considerable item of our imports, and can be made here as good and cheap as elsewhere, and we hope to see some of our public spirited men take the project in hand. It is only a few days since a practical manufacturer of this commodity was obliged to leave this city for the United States, because no manufactory existed here, and being unable of himself to erect one for want of pecuniary means!

Oh then I see the Knaves have fallen out,
And so perchance the truth may come about.
Old Play.

The Provincials are at loggerheads again! *Ibid.*

THE EX PROVINCIAL REPORTER, VS. THE EX PROVINCIAL GEOLOGIST.—It has been either said or sung, some where, some time, and by somebody, that two Suns cannot exist in the same Hemisphere; a beautiful illustration of which has recently occurred in this city. The *great* ex-Provincial Reporter, who it appears from the Report of a "*learned*" Doctor, is mighty in Grammatical correctness, has prosecuted the *great* ex-Provincial Geologist, who it appears from the evidence of a "*learned*" Barrister, is equally mighty in *original* conception. How it has happened that a split should have taken place between those "sworn brothers" is not for us to say: certain it is, however, 'and it is enough for us to know that such is the case, and that the sum of *Seven Pounds ten shillings* for correcting and revising a Geological Report, and puffing same into notice by said ex-Provincial Reporter, has been sued for and recovered, by said ex Provincial Reporter. Shame on you *Doctor!* how could you act so unkindly by such a magnanimous confidant, as was your brother "Provincial." He who on all occasions was ready to "gild you in public opinion," who endeavoured by all public means to smother not only the story of the "*big bone*," but the knowledge of your having fairly knocked the Province, in the palmy days of "*good Sir John*" out of six or seven thousand pounds. True it is that public money in those days went a begging, and why not a Geological humbug form one of the many humbugs of the day. But thou art passed away now Doctor, "and thy fame and name has become fair game." And now mark the sequel; it was not in nature that the *talented* ex-P. R. could remain passive, after the Doctor's predatory retreat out of the Province—after the Doctor had been discovered to be a quack, *and publicly pronounced one*—after it had become fashionable to denounce him and his Researches. We repeat, it was not in nature, that the injuries of the persecuted and lamblike ex P.R. could remain hidden under a bushel basket. No such thing! Was it not proven by the printer,—the semi-printer, and the semi-demi printer, that the manuscript was so wretchedly written, and so rasically spelled, that the printers would not venture to *type* it, unless the *accurate and probable practised* eye of the ex-P. R. had ranged over it. This it appears the Doctor was fain to consent to, and the talented ex-P.R. after a labour of some two or three months *actually* revised and corrected said M. S. of 200 octavo pages—handed it over to the printer, and in due season, "as in duty bound," pulled it into notice—gained public approbation for same, and best of all the Provincial allowance.

This case was tried before His Honor the Recorder, *ably* advocated, and an account of the same written by the ex-P. R. himself, and published in the Observer of Tuesday last.

THE ARMY.—Her Majesty's troop ship *Resistance*, having on board the 33d Regiment, arrived off Partridge Island on Wednesday evening from Barbadoes via Halifax, and came into the harbour yesterday morning. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Regiment disembarked in the steam ferry boat *Victoria*, were landed at the ferry landing, and headed by the excellent Band of the 30th marched to barracks. The regiment consists of 527 rank and file, and 17 officers. During the afternoon, the women, children, and baggage of the regiment were also landed by the same means.—Our old and gallant friends, the 30th, will embark early next week on board the troop ship and sail immediately after for England. They are in most efficient order for any service the country may require of the Regt. May prosperous gales attend them to the "chalky cliffs"—they will long be remembered here by many pleasing associations; not the least of which is "*the girl I left behind me.*"

We understand that the sum of £128 2 has been paid over to the Treasurer of the St. Andrew's Society, being the proceeds of the St Andrew's and Highland Societies' Charity Ball.—The above sum to be applied to charitable purposes.—*New-Brunswicker.*

Manufactures.—According to the Madisonian, the five new England States have invested in manufacturing establishments, eighty-six millions eight hundred and seventy-four thousand two hundred and twenty-nine dollars—$86,827,229. Of this they have invested in cotton manufactures thirty four millions nine hundred and thirty one thousand three hundred and ninety-nine dollars—$34,931,399. They have employed in these cotton manufactures, forty thousand eight hundred and th